# The Illustrated War Mews.



THE GREAT FRENCH OFFENSIVE IN CHAMPAGNE: A CHARGE BY COLONIAL INFANTRY—PHOTOGRAPHED JUST AFTER LEAVING THEIR TRENCHES.

# THE GREAT WAR.

THE plainest military duty for the civilian at the moment is to preserve an attitude of inviolable patience. At all times during war this is a necessary virtue, but in days so critical and full of change as these, it is so fundamental an obligation that one could almost wish to see it enforced by law. If only Compulsory Mental Balance could be brought about by a division in Parliament, it would

represent one of the greatest acts of service done to the country during the war. As Acts of Parliament have yet to operate in the domain of the metaphysical, we must enforce this legislature on ourselves, and must resolve to be invincibly patient, if needs be, for the duration of the war.

It has been more or less easy to preserve the stoic attitude during the many months of military inactivity, but once a state of flux has been proclaimed in the West, we have not found the task so simple. We are greedy for the pleasant sensation of continuous victory, and we wish that victory to proceed wondrously and without check now that, indubitably, it has begun. This is a condition in which we become illogically disturbed when reports fail to satisfy us, and advances seem to die out. Part of this disappointment is no fault of ours. We have been fed too exclusively on results. We are only able to see war at dramatic moments, those moments when success has been pronounced or failure has been pronounced. We do not, like the soldier, live our days in continual labour of which battles

are but incidentals, we live from communiqué to communiqué, with but the sensation of waiting and of doing nothing between each. The soldier knows he is working strenuously and hard for further movement. We know nothing. We can only sit and expect, our newly tautened nerves oversensitive to every triviality that happens in the zone of war.

We have, since the opening of the advance, spent a couple of weeks examining every report with the most poignant attention. We have, perhaps, given too much attention. Some of us have

been so perturbed by the fact that we have not advanced appreciably since the last days of September that we have lost sight of the fact that we did advance then, There are some who seem to feel that because the Germans are counter-attacking us in force, or because they have gained an entry into one of the works we captured in our rush, the whole of the British offensive has been negatived. That way of looking at things is wildly out of focus. That the Germans would be bound to counter-attack — would, even, be fortunate at points-was always obvious. The Germans counter - attack for the same reasons that certain blood corpuscles counter-attack danger-

ous germs in a wound; that is, they wish to heal the hurt. The process is natural, but it does not prove that it is going to be successful. No more than the apparent quiescence of the British line proves that the offensive is finished. The silence on the British front is a recuperative quiet between periods of action. The aggressive corpuscles have to be concentrated to a strength for further successful effort. Depleted ranks must be filled up, ammunition [Continued overlea].

AVAILABLE FOR ASSISTING THE GERMANS IN CROSSING THE DANUBE: ONE OF THE AUSTRIAN RIVER - MONITORS.

This is one of the seven river-monitors the Austrians keep on the Danube, vessels of from 300 to 347 tons displacement, carrying quick-firing guns. There were eight, but one was sunk last October. They have been used to patrol the river, and have had several actions with the Serbian batteries.

Photograph by Universal Press Syndicate.

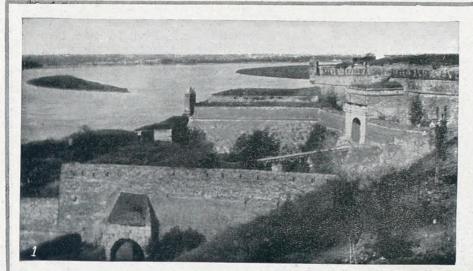
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ENTERED BY THE GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS-A BARREN VICTORY: BELGRADE, WHICH WAS ALMOST UNDEFENDED BY THE SERBIANS.

On Saturday, October 9, a Berlin communiqué said: "The two armies of the recently formed army | Belgrade. Austro-Hungarian troops stormed the citadel and the northern part of Belgrade. The Germans group under Marshal von Mackensen have crossed in their main portions the Save and the Danube. | stormed the new Konak." Photograph No. I shows the Citadel of Belgrade, which was the only position After the German troops of the army of the Austrian General Koevess had captured Gypsy Island and in the capital which maintained a resistance. No. 2 shows the square, with a statue of the late Prince the heights south-west of Belgrade, the army succeeded in occupying the greater part of the town of George. No. 3 shows the main street; No. 4, the Konak (Royal Palace).—[Photo. by Topical.] must be secured in substantial quantities, guns must be brought forward into position, strong enemy works must be reduced, an enormous complication of minutiæ must be perfected before the armies hit again. It is a huge task. It takes time, but it only appears slow to the watcher who waits. The soldiers who are pressing forward the organisation would be surprised if they heard their labours described in any other terms save those of inordinate activity.

Still, even though our own troops have offered us few reports it would be folly to say that the Great Advance has, for the moment, ceased. It is palpable that with the French the advance still actively continues, and that with some purpose. Ever since the splendid opening rush of the battle in the Champagne our Ally has threatened danger to the second German line from his mercurial and incessant activity. In particular, this attack was enforced with great severity against the enormously strong position held by the enemy in the village of Tahure, and on the hill—the



ONE OF THE GERMAN STRONGHOLDS NEAR LOOS, STORMED BY THE BRITISH:

THE EXTERIOR RAMPARTS OF A CHALK-QUARRY FORTRESS N.W. OF HULLUCH.

The British victory at Loos involved the taking by assault of the chalk quarries N.W. of Hulluch, which the Germans had converted into a series of small fortresses, with machine-guns and barbedwire entanglements everywhere. The photograph (from a German source) shows part of the upper entrenchments round one quarry, with its German garrison.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

Butte—which dominates it and this area of the battle. The Butte of Tahure was undoubtedly of very great significance, for it formed a keystone of the German front, and was fortified to a tremendous strength. The hill itself was honeycombed with defensive galleries, armed with very



ONE OF THE GERMAN STRONGHOLDS NEAR LOOS, STORMED BY THE BRITISH:
INTERIOR OF A CHALK-QUARRY FORTRESS N.W. OF HULLUCH.

In the above photograph, taken while the Germans held possession of the Loos district before the opening of the British victorious attack of September 25, we see the interior of one of the fortified chalk quarries of Hulluch, stormed by our men. All round the ground was entrenched and barricaded, and bristled with machine-guns, making each quarry a regular fortress.

Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.

heavy artillery and with a great number of quick-firers. It was so strong that the Germans allowed their souls to soar into many grandiloquent expressions regarding its impregnability. It is now in the hands of the French.

The advance of the French on Oct. 6 enabled them to make themselves masters of the village of Tahure, and this was very quickly followed up by the capture of the Tahure heights themselves. The French artillery, without doubt, played an important part in this great gain, but the infantry made the capture complete and have since held the Butte

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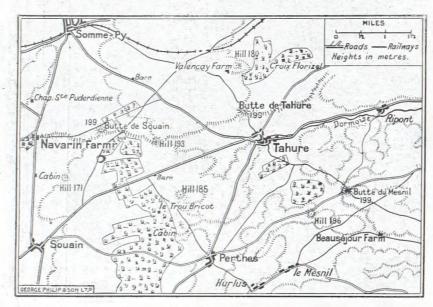


DEFENDING THEIR COUNTRY AGAINST GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN ATTACK: SERBIAN INFANTRY OF EXCELLENT TEMPER AND SPIRIT. With regard to the Germano-Austrian entry into Belgrade, it is interesting to note that Reuter says that, was said, "are of no importance, as the capital is not defended. Notwithstanding the undoubtedly serious

according to Serbian telegrams received in London, the German offensive against Serbia was only in the situation, the temper and spirit of the Serbian Army are excellent." At the same time, a Paris telegram

according to seronal telegrams received in London, the German offensive against serona was only in the preparatory stage at the end of last week, and at the end of that time nothing unexpected had happened and the enemy were in possession of no essential points. "The German operations at Belgrade," it is situation, the temper and spirit of the seronal Army are excellent. At the same time, a rank telegram said: "Only the citadel of Belgrade maintained a resistance. The rest of the town had been evacuated a long time previously."—[Photo. by C.N.]

staunchly against the most determined of counter-assaults. These counter-assaults proclaim better even than tardy German admissions of loss the value the enemy placed upon the Butte of Tahure. They have been pushed forward with an almost fiery anxiety, and they have been pushed forward frequently. However, up to the time of writing, all these attacks have failed. The French have held on with an invincible tenacity, have done enormous damage in the attacking ranks, have captured more than a thousand prisoners, and have, moreover, extended their gains on the left of this position in the vicinity of the Navarin Farm. The reason for German anxiety to push the French back from the heights of Tahure is not difficult to find. The gain here not only brings the French to within 2500 yards of the Bazancourt-Challerange railway, it pushes a dangerous point d'appui into the German front. From this new vantage the enemy positions to west and east can be brought under the enfilading fire of the Allied artillery in a fashion likely to make them untenable. As



WHERE THE FRENCH IN CHAMPAGNE HAVE BREACHED THE GERMAN SECOND LINE: TAHURE, WHICH THE GERMANS CONVERTED INTO AN APPARENTLY IMPREGNABLE FORTRESS BUT WERE UNABLESTON-HOLD, WITH NAVARIN FARM AND HILL 180, ROUND WHICH A DESPERATE BATTLE HAS BEEN RAGING IN THE GERMAN EFFORT TO REGAIN TAHURE.

a starting-mark for new attack, too, the Butte cannot be bettered, and, should the French be able to extend as well as push forward their front—as seems extremely likely—the enemy's defence must undergo the inevitable process of disintegration, probably of rapid disintegration. The capture is not merely the most important advance of last week, it may

easily prove to be the most important advance of the future.

The British share in the Western fighting has not been small. Our new-formed front has had to resist a series of exceedingly forceful bombardments and attacks, particularly a well-planned offensive thrust at Loos from the north and south. In spite of the determination of the German efforts, we have not merely repulsed these assaults with heavy losses, but have also made gains north-east of Loos, between Hill 70 and Hulluch, to a depth varying from 500 to 1000 yards. This, with the steady French encroachment to the south, is tending to place the enemy's front at Lens in a precarious position.

Though there has been a recrudescence of activity on the Russian front—at Dvinsk, where the German attack continues with vigour but no pronounced success; and to the south in Galicia and Bukovina, where a Slav offensive appears to be germinating to the discomfort of the enemy—the news from this battle line is less profound than the news from Serbia.

THE NEW CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF: LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD MURRAY, K.C.B.

General Sir Archibald Murray, appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff at Headquarters (London), in place of Lieut.-General Sir J. W. Murray, K.C.B., was Sir John French's Chief of Staff during the earlier part of the war, till ill - health compelled his return home. In a despatch, Sir John French speaks of him as having "worked day and night unceasingly with the utmost skill, self-sacrifice, and devotion."—[Photo. by Swain\*.]

Bulgaria, and Greece. Of this news it might be said that, for the moment anyhow, the report that the Germans under von Mackensen have forced the Save and the Danube on a wide front and have entered Belgrade is of secondary importance when compared with other matters concerning the Balkans. The attack is probably the most powerful which Serbia has ever had to face, and there can be no doubt that the Germans are firmly resolved

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WHAT BULGARIA CANNOT FORGIVE GREECE: KING CONSTANTINE, AFTER DEPRIVING HER OF KAVALLA, STANDING WHERE TSAR FERDINAND HAD STOOD.

These two photographs were taken with eight months' interval between them at the same spot among the ruins of Kavalla, the ancient Neopolis of Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great. That on the left, showing Tsar Ferdinand in possession, was taken in December 1912; the other, with King Constantine standing in the same place, in August 1913. Between those two dates, Bulgaria had

attacked Greece and Serbia, had been conquered, and had been forced to sign the Treaty of Bucharest, which took Kavalla from her and gave it to Greece. Visiting his new territories, King Constantine mounted to the same spot as had Tsar Ferdinand eight months before. The smiling portrait of King Constantine, placed beside the preceding photograph, assumes a bitterly ironical character.—[By Courtesy of "L'Illustration."]

to batter a way through the domain of the plucky little nation in order to succour the Turks; but as yet there is no indication of a major engagement or of a major defeat.

It is the Balkan ferment which gives Eastern affairs their greatest reason for anxiety. It is now certain that Ferdinand of Bulgaria has placed his kingdom and its forces at the disposal of the Central Powers.

It is also known that Bulgaria is likely to attack Serbia, and it is certain that she will place no obstacle in the way of German forces passing through to Turkey. Germany, then, has a straight line through to Constantinople if she can-with or without the aid of Bulgariacrush Serbia, or if the Allied Powers cannot find effective means of counteracting this stroke. The most effective means lie in action by Greece and Roumania, and the support given by the Allies to these States, as well, of course, as in active intervention by the Allied Powers themselves. Greece and Roumania present the crucial points of the problem, and the consideration of them is not free from anxiety. While Roumania vet maintains her passive and watching attitude, and may continue in her passivity, Greece pre-

sents facets of instability. After welcoming the landing of the Allies at Salonica with popular enthusiasm, a formal protest, and expressions of goodwill to Serbia and the Entente Powers from the Government, the

friendly Venezelist Cabinet has gone out of office in the face of King Constantine's disapproval, and a negative attitude cf benevolent " armed neutrality" has replaced a policy distinctly favourable to the Allies.

The Allies are disembarking forces with some despatch at Salonica, and are sending them up to Serbia in haste. The line through Greece is the only adequate means of communication, and not only the troops who

> are being entrained now, but larger forces of all arms and all supplies for them, must flow over this line if our part in the salvation of Serbiaand the safeguarding of our campaign in Gallipoli-is to be of purpose at all. We are bound to keep this line free, for it means the safety of our troops in a remote country. The situation is delicate in the extreme; the Greeks themselves are friendly, but their support is subject to much diplomatic pressure, in which Bulgaria is already taking a hand, of which the fulcrum is King Constantine. The effects of Germany gaining through to Turkey would be deplorable. Still, the chances in the Balkans are not entirely onesided. It is quite possible that we will find opportunities where Germany hopes to find them. We may make

SCALE OF MILES AUSTRIA - HUNGARY .... International Boundar Railways ADRIATIC Durazzo Minor

THE BALKAN STATES: A MAP SHOWING THE SERBIAN FRONTIER ALONG THE DANUBE; THE FRONTIER LINES OF BULGARIA, SERBIA, AND GREECE; SALONICA AND THE RAILWAY TO NISH, BY WHICH THE ALLIES MAY SEND TROOPS; AND THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

use of the Balkans, even as the Germans hope to make use of them, and we may find a road to success even along the route of German ambition. The next few weeks may have many surprises. W. Douglas Newton.

LONDON : OCT. 11, 1915.

RUSSIA'S "LIGHT BRIGADE" HEROES: A COSSACK CHARGE ACROSS THE OPEN OVER GROUND SWEPT BY MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

This illustration, reproduced from a German paper, according to the descriptive letterpress under the in rapid action discharge bullets at the rate of from four to six hundred a minute, and, as is common charge of attacking cavalry. From another point of view it may be taken as a tribute to the heroic

charge of attacking cavary. From another point of view it may be taken as a tribute to the heroic intrepldity of the Cossacks in facing the pitiless hail of bullets from machine-gun fire. Machine-guns at every few yards wherever possible to plant them all along the battle-front in action. knowledge, the Germans are equipped with them in practically unlimited numbers, attaching groups to every infantry and cavalry regiment for employment on all occasions, and particularly for use en masse,

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# RUSSIAN WOMEN DOING THE WORK OF MEN: WOMAN AS (1) GARDENER, (2) CONCIERGE, (3) NEWSPAPER-SELLI

As in France and, to some extent, in this country, so also in Russia, much of the work that before the war was done by men is now being carried on by women. As our photographs show, they are not only taking up light employments like that of a concierge or commissionaire, newspaper-vendor or postman, but are acting as cab-drivers, tram-conductors, gardeners, metal-workers, and even as dock-labourers. Since the

early days of the war, it is said, there has been a change in the attitude of the women of Russia towards it. Mr. Stephen Graham, writing from Moscow recently on his return to Russia after six months' absence, says: "The women who, at the beginning of the war, lay down in front of trains to stop the departure of their loved ones, now bid their wounded return, and send with them their young ones not yet called to

factories, and workshops.

and the words, 'All for



RGE, (3) NEWSPAPER-SELLI, ude of the women of Russia towards to Russia after six months' absence, front of trains to stop the departure m their young ones not yet called to

(4) COMMISSIONAIRE, (5) LOCKSMITH, (6) POSTMAN, (7) CAB-DRIVER, (8) LABOURER, (9) TRAM-CONDUCTOR, AND (10) LATHE-WORKER. serve their country. They weep and cry, and yet through their tears they look out with bright, passionate faces and cross themselves and say: 'Go! Go, my darling!'. . . There is a feverish activity in homes, factories, and workshops. One of the commonest notices is the emblem of a sword and a hammer crossed, and the words, 'All for the War,' and one reads everywhere quotations from the Tsar's Rescript-'The

enemy must be broken; there cannot be peace till then '-and, translated from some speech of Mr. Lloyd George—'Let there be no home, no workshop, not taking its share in the general struggle.' . . . 'Organise, organise!' is the social watchword of the hour.' In Russia, as in the countries of her Allies, the war has revealed women in a new light and proved them to be true patriots.—[Pholos. by Popovsky.]





RUSSIA AND THE RELIGIONS OF HER PEOPLE: THE LUTHERAN CHURCH AT DVINSK. A broad-minded tolerance characterises Russian authorities in dealing with the religious faiths of the peoples and races who dwell within the borders of the Empire. While the Orthodox Greek Church represents the national creed and the official religion of Russia, and its followers constitute the vast bulk of the millions of population all over the Russian Empire, Lutherans and Roman Catholics and

RUSSIA AND THE RELIGIONS OF HER PEOPLE: A UNIAT CHURCH IN GALICIA.

Jews are at liberty to hold their own views and have their own places of worship. The Uniats, one of whose churches is shown above, are Russian Catholics who acknowledge Papal authority. Throughout the war the Russians, both when bombarding and firing towns and villages during the earlier battles and during the great retreat, carefully abstained from damaging religious buildings.



#### GERMAN STRAGGLERS SNAPPED UP BY A COSSACK PATROL: ON THE WAY TO BE QUESTIONED BY THE STAFF.

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Few German stragglers in a neighbourhood in which fighting is going on are able long to evade the | to know about. The eliciting of useful information by questioning prisoners is an art by itself, needing prowling Cossack patrols that swarm all over the Russian battle-front. Our photograph shows a party | tact and diplomatic qualities of an exceptional order on the part of examining officers. The late Lord of the enemy who have been rounded up, and are being shepherded by their captors to the Staff head— Wolseley in his "Soldier's Pocket-Book," suggested a method of getting into the confidence of prisoners quarters, there to undergo interrogation as to their corps and other matters the examining-officers want of war by opening in a free-and-easy way about the men's home and children.





CHEERFUL NOISE FOR THE RUSSIAN "TOMMY": THE ACCORDION-PLAYER. The pleasure and enheartening which our own troops and those of our Allies find in music have been proved again and again. In the trenches, on the march, or in such shelter as may be found in halfruined villages, the "cheerful noise" is equally welcome. For "trumpets and shawms," the modern soldier may substitute the simplest instruments: mouth-organs, accordions, and, in the case of our playing the balalaika and violin, to the obvious enjoyment of their little audience.

CHEERFUL NOISE FOR THE RUSSIAN "TOMMY": THE BALALAIKA AND VIOLIN. Russian allies, the mandolin-like balalaika, but the spirit and intent, if not the achievement, are the same with all. Our photographs show some sturdy Russian soldiers tramping along a country road,



ON THE WAY TO TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL: SUPPOSED SPIES BEING TAKEN BLINDFOLD THROUGH THE RUSSIAN LINES.

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try road, n soldiers The two respectably dressed civilians in the cart are supposed spies, or secret agents, of the enemy, arrested by the Russians in compromising circumstances. They are being taken blindfolded, and bound so as to prevent escape, and with a Cossack escort at hand in case of any attempt being made, for trial by court-martial. The mixed nationalities of Western Russia, and along the Polish border, have

# Little Lives of Great Men.

XXXIX,-M. VENIZELOS.

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS, the most discussed man of the moment, is a Cretan, whose high character and splendid gifts belie the ancient by - word about his fellow - islanders. Strictly speaking, however, he comes of an old Athenian family, but he was born at Murniaes, near Canea, in 1864. He was educated at Canea, at the Syra Gymnasium, and at the University of Athens. He followed the law, and practised at first as a barrister in Crete. In 1888 he was elected to the Cretan Assembly, as Deputy for the District of Kedonia. The island was at that time chafing under the rule of Turkey, and Venizelos ranged himself on the side of the patriots, and took part in the revolution of 1896. In the following year he became President of the Cretan National Assembly. He became Foreign Minister, and in 1905 brought about the insurrectionary movement, and was made Prime Minister. He was invited to Athens by the Greek Military League in 1909; and in 1910 he became Greek Prime Minister.

M. Venizelos is known as the Regenerator of Greece. He found his country bankrupt; he brought her, in comparatively few years, into a state of financial stability, he reorganised her Services, and gave her great hope for the future.

In 1912, the Minister was in London at the time of the first Balkan Conference, and his object was, if possible, to secure peace with Turkey. There was general disappointment when, last April, M. Venizelos was forced into retirement, as the King



THE GREEK PREMIER WHO RESIGNED THROUGH DIFFERENCE OF OPINION WITH KING CONSTANTINE: M. ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS.

Photograph by H. Walter Barnett.

of Greece would not support his policy, which was favourable to the Entente Powers, which gave Greece her freedom. He has consistently pointed out that it is there that Greece's interests lie. He resigned merely to save complicating the situation by an internal difficulty, and in order that there might not be left in politics an element in personal opposition to the Crown. M. Gounaris then formed a Cabinet, but the elections in June last resulted in a triumph for the Venizelist party, and the Minister came back to power on Aug. 22. It was then believed the King and Premier had reached a complete understanding; and this belief continued until Oct. 6. Meanwhile Bulgaria had mobilised, and Greece made the prompt countermove of mobilising also, while an Anglo-French force prepared to land at Salonika to defend Serbia. These proceedings had the approval of M. Venizelos, and, it was believed, of King Constantine. But suddenly a new crisis arose. The King could not follow his Minister to the end, and did not interpret as the Cabinet did Greece's obligations to Serbia. The result was that M. Venizelos had once more to resign, thus plunging the Balkans situation anew into a gloom and uncertainty from which he had seemed to be about to rescue it. Venizelos' view and policy is the only sane and safe course for Greece; and there is little doubt that the country is with him. It remains to be seen whether the Opposition policy, and possibly that of the King, will further imperil the hopes which Hellas had justifiably built upon the work of her greatest statesman.

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WIFE OF KING CONSTANTINE; SISTER OF THE KAISER: QUEEN SOPHIE OF GREECE. It was stated in a message from Athens dated October 5 that King Constantine had that day received the Premier, M. Venizelos, and informed him that he (the King) could not pursue to the end the policy of the Cabinet. M. Venizelos thereupon resigned. The present King of the Hellenes is the eldest son of the late King George I., who was a brother of Queen Alexandra. King Constantine XII. came to

RULER OF GREECE: KING CONSTANTINE ("TINO" OF THE KAISER'S MESSAGES). the throne after his father was assassinated at Salonica in March 1913. He was born at Athens in 1868, and married there, in 1889, Princess Sophie of Prussia, one of the younger sisters of the German Emperor. The King and Queen of Greece with their children have often visited England. Queen Sophie was at









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and in November 1912 stalling the Bulgarians

March 1913. Salonica

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THE GREEK PORT IN THE BALKANS WHERE ALLIED TROOPS HAVE LANDED TO ASSIST SERBIA: SALONICA-

The landing of Allied troops at Salonica was notified to the Greek Government by the French Minister at Athens, who, it is said, in a letter to M. Venizelos (then Premier), wrote: "By order of my Government, I have the honour to announce to your Excellency the arrival at Salonica of the first detachment of French troops, and to declare at the same time that France and Great Britain, the Allies of Serbia, are sending

their troops to help that country." Salonica—then called Thessalonica—first became famous in history by the visit of St. Paul, and his Epistles to the Thessalonians. From Roman times onwards the city has been an important centre of commerce, and belonged to Turkey before the Balkan War (hence the Turkish flags in one of our photographs). It was the headquarters of the Young Turks before the revolution of 1908,









ST SERBIA: SALONICAbecame famous in history by mes onwards the city has been War (hence the Turkish flags before the revolution of 1908,

THE ANCIENT THESSALONICA OF ST. PAUL-TAKEN FROM TURKEY BY GREECE IN THE BALKAN WAR OF 1912. and in November 1912, during the Balkan War, it surrendered to the Greeks, who just succeeded in forestalling the Bulgarians. King George of Greece, father of the present King, was assassinated there in March 1913. Salonica is beautifully situated at the head of the Gulf of the same name, and has an excellent harbour, much improved at the end of last century. Among its historic buildings are an ancient Roman

arch and the Citadel of the Seven Towers. Of a population of 160,000, some 80,000 are Jews and 40,000 Greeks. Our photographs show: (1) A street in Salonica; (2) A panorama of the city and harbour; (3) The Roman triumphal arch; (4 and 5) The harbour; (6) The White House. It was reported recently that British troops began to land at Salonica on October 5.—[Photos. by Topical, etc.]



## CLOSE TO THE SCENE OF THE GERMAN CROSSING OF THE RIVER: THE FAMOUS "IRON GATE" OF THE DANUBE.

The Iron Gate (Eisernes Tor) of the Danube, near which the Germans claim to have crossed into Serbia, torrent. Many of the rocks that formerly impeded the waterway have now been blown up and a is a river gorge of world-wide celebrity. There the Danube is forced, by the closing in of mountains on either side, to contract from a breadth, a little higher up, of over a mile across, becoming confined in a narrow passage barely a hundred and thirty yards wide. The vast river rages through in a violent is a narrow passage barely a hundred and thirty yards wide. The vast river rages through in a violent is north bank, the Austrian and Roumanian frontiers touch. The southern bank is Serbian territory.

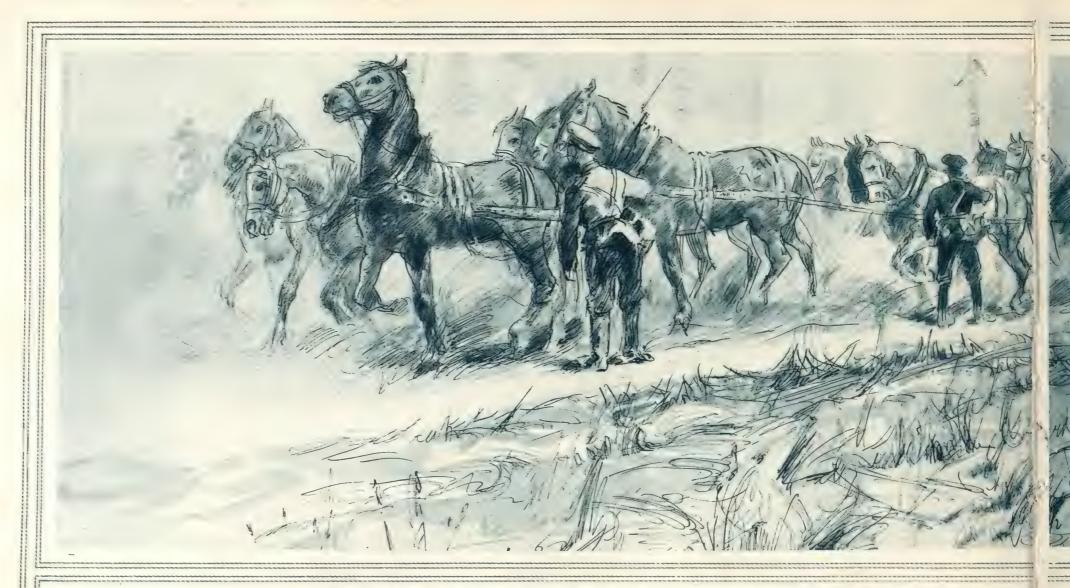


REPORTED TO BE IN COMMAND OF AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES INVADING SERBIA: FIELD-MARSHAL VON MACKENSEN-REVIEWING AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

crossed the Drina, the Save, and the Danube in many places, and have obtained a firm foothold on the eastern Drina bank and the southern banks of the Save and Danube." On October I a "Times" correspondent at Bucharest reported that Field-Marshal von Mackensen was supervising preparations for Mackensen, on a white horse, is in the background. Photo by Topical.

and the

A German wireless message stated on October 7 that "the German and Austro-Hungarian troops have | the invasion of Serbia, and had established his headquarters at Versecz, a town in Hungary fifty miles north-east of Belgrade. The report further stated that 250,000 Austro-German troops, with 2000 guns. mostly drawn from the Eastern front, had already reached the Serbian border. In the photograph von



ON ITS WAY TO A RUSSIAN ARSENAL AND FOR DISPLAY BEFORE THE PUBLIC AS A TROPHY WON BY THEIR

In addition to the enormous multitude of prisoners, both German and Austrian, who are in Russian hands—the numbers were semi-officially stated in a Petrograd newspaper the other day at considerably over a million—a vast booty of war material has been taken by our Ally. It comprises scores and scores of field-guns, and machine-guns by the hundred, and many pieces of heavy artillery in addition, including some of

the celebrated monster ordnance of the big howitzer type to the destructive powers of which the Germans have been so largely indebted for their successful thrusts through the Russian fortified lines at several places. One of these latter trophies, a giant siege-howitzer, is seen in our illustration being laboriously hauled along by a lengthy team of horses on its way to one of the arsenals in the interior of Russia, where the artillery-

countrymen: A
spoil captured from t
Russia, like France, h
from public view the

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TROPHY WON BY THEIR
powers of which the Germans
fortified lines at several places,
being laboriously hauled along
of Russia, where the artillery-

## COUNTRYMEN: A CAPTURED GERMAN HEAVY HOWITZER BEING CARRIED OFF UNDER ESCORT OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

spoil captured from the enemy is parked and displayed to the general public. In regard to that matter, Russia, like France, has none of the unaccountable official squeamishness which is shown in keeping back from public view the numerous German trophies in England. Instead of carefully keeping the spoils won by the heroism of their soldiers on the battlefield out of the sight of their countrymen, the Russians display

them conspicuously in the public places of their great cities, notably at Petrograd, the capital, at Moscow, and at Kiefi, just as the courts and halls of the Invalides, in Paris, are stacked with German trophies—guns, aeroplanes, flags, shells, and minor battlefield mementos which the public are free to inspect and go to inspect in crowds daily.—[Drawn by H. C. Seppings-Wright, "Illustrated London News" Artist with the Russians.]



#### A FINE CHARGE DURING THE VICTORIOUS BRITISH ADVANCE AT LOOS: THE ATTACK ON THE SOUTHERN SAP.

Part of one British battalion, with a strong party of bombers in advance, charged across the intervening space between the British and the first-line German trenches. Their attack was bounded on their right by the Loos Road Redoubt, and on their left by a snake-like trench leading straight out of the German lines, and named the Southern Sap. This, however, was covered at all its angles by German machine-guns, and the bombers who rushed this particular point were mown down by a terrific hail of bullets. Quickly realising that this was

a carefully laid G them into the ser position, dashed a



THE ATTACK ON THE SOUTHERN SAP .- DRAWN BY JOHN DE G. BRYAN FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN OFFICER PRESENT AT THE ACTION.

German trenches. Their attack

a carefully laid German death-trap, the British changed their direction of attack, crashed over the German first line, drove the enemy through the communication-trenches, and pursued Southern Sap. This, however, Quickly realising that this was position, dashed at the German third-line trenches along Hill 70. In the centre background may be seen the mining structure nicknamed the "Tower Bridge" of Loos.

### BATHS FOR BRITISH TROOPS AT THE FRONT.

M. ARNOLD BENNETT, writing in the *Illustrated London News* the other day of his impressions during a visit to the front, gave the following description of a bathing establishment for the troops: "Once I did get the sensation of fighting-men existing in bulk. It was

at the baths of a new Division—the New Army. I will mention in passing that the real enthusiasm of Generals concerning the qualities of the New Army was most moving—and enheartening.

ing. "The baths establishment was very Britishmuch more British than any of those operating it perhaps imagined. Such a phenomenon could probably be seen on no other front. It had been contrived out of a fairly large factory. It was in charge of a quite young subaltern, no doubt anxious to go and fight, but condemned indefinitely to the functions of bathskeeper. In addition to being a baths - keeper this young subaltern was a laundry - manager; for when bathing the soldiers left their underclothing and took fresh. The laundry was very

large; it employed numerous local women and girls at four francs a day. It had huge hot drying-rooms where the women and girls moved as though the temperature were sixty degrees instead of being over a hundred. All these women and girls were beautiful, all had charm, all

were more or less ravishing—simply because for days we had been living in a harsh, masculine world—a world of motor-lorries, razors, trousers, hob-nailed boots, maps, discipline pure reason, and excessively few mirrors. . . . An interesting item of the laundry was a glass-covered museum of lousy shirts, product of prolonged trench-life in the earlier part of the war, and held by experts to surpass all records of the kind!

theless, I still saw not the ultimate destination of all those streams of

supply which I have described." As is shown by the photograph on

this page, the Germans also realise the value of baths in keeping

"The baths themselves were huge and simple—a series of gigantic steaming vats in which possibly a dozen men lathered themselves at once. Here was fighting humanity; you could see it in every gesture. The bathers, indeed, appeared to be more numerous than they in fact were. Two hundred and fifty could undress, bathe, and re-clothe themselves in an hour, and twelve hundred in a morning. Each man, of course, would be free to take as many unofficial baths, in tin receptacles and so on, as he could privately arrange for and as he felt inclined for. Companies of dirty men marching to the baths. and companies of conceitedly clean men marching from the baths, helped to strengthen the evergrowing suspicion that a great army must be hidden somewhere in the

neighbourhood. Never-



GERMAN SOLDIERS BATHING: A BADEANSTALT BEHIND THE ENEMY'S EASTERN FRONT.

This photograph from a German paper shows a bathing establishment (Badeanstalt) for German troops in the Eastern theatre. In the background is an improvised shower-bath, in which the shower comes from the empty jam-barrels on the upper platform.

up the health of their troops



BEER-VATS FILLED WITH HOT WATER-AND BRITISH SOLDIERS: A BREWERY AS A BATHING ESTABLISHMENT AT THE FRONT. Hot baths, as described by Mr. Arnold Bennett on the opposite page, play an important part in main- within range of the enemy's guns; as in the case of the brewery here illustrated, whose great fermenting-vats

taining the health of the troops at the front. Various large buildings, such as breweries, dye-works, and spinning-mills, have been fitted out as bathing establishments in each Divisional area, close to the near it, so that the men were actually bathing under fire, as the Australians did in the sea off Gallipoli. rest-depôts where the troops on relief from the trenches go to recuperate. Some of these baths are -[Drawn from a Sketch by Frederic Villiers, "Illustrated London News" Artist in the Western Theatre of War.!

en living trousers, vely few - covered ne earlier he kind ! s themuge and of giganin which zen men elves at fighting could see ire. The appeared numerous ct were. and fifty athe, and lves in an hundred ach man, be free unofficial ceptacles

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The Austrian Army has not made a very brilliant record in the war. It suffered heavy defeats from the command of German sergeants, who had been promoted to officers for this special duty. Recently, the Russians in Galicia, and it was driven headlong out of Serbia by the Serbians. In reports of fighting in the Eastern theatre, it has become a commonplace to read that Austrian forces contained a "stiffening" bublished in London on the 8th admitted that "North-east of Kolki, on both sides of the Sarny-Kowel

# MEN OF AN ARMY SAID TO BE OFFICERED BY GERMAN SERGEANTS: AUSTRIAN INFANTRY RESERVES MARCHING THROUGH A POLISH VILLAGE.

of German troops. Furthermore, it was reported recently that some of the Austrian troops were under railway, the enemy in some places crossed to the western bank of the Styr."—[Photo. by Topical.]



ONE OF THE 121 TAKEN BY THE FRENCH IN CHAMPAGNE: A CAPTURED GERMAN HEAVY GUN PASSING THROUGH ST. HILAIRE.

The full extent of the war material captured by the French in Champagne was not at once known, the at a more complete estimate of the number of guns taken. They are much more numerous than has

first communiques which announced the victory mentioning only that "at present the capture of 24 field-guns has been reported." This figure continued to increase until, in the communique of September 30, the following statement appeared: "The clearing of the old German positions has enabled us to arrive the following statement appeared: "The clearing of the old German positions has enabled us to arrive the following statement appeared: "The clearing of the old German positions has enabled us to arrive the following statement appeared: "The clearing of the old German positions has enabled us to arrive the following statement appeared: "The clearing of the old German positions has enabled us to arrive the first communiques which announced. The total of field and heavy guns captured since September 25 on the Chambard the following statement appeared: "The clearing of the old German positions has enabled us to arrive is near Auberive, on the left of the French position in the great battle.—'Photo. by Meuross.'



FOLLOWING UP THE GREAT ADVANCE IN CHAMPAGNE: FRENCH SOLDIERS WATCHING ONE OF THEIR BIG GUNS SHATTERING GERMAN TRENCHES. The French have not rested content with the initial victory gained by their great offensive movement in Champagne, but are vigorously pursuing their advantage at various points. A Paris communiqué of October 6 stated: "Our action in Champagne secured fresh results to-day. Our infantry, after thorough

height of the same name, which formed a point d'appui in the enemy's second line of resistance. We have also made progress in the vicinity of the Navarin Farm. The total number of prisoners already counted exceeds 1000." Most of the French soldiers shown in the above photograph are holding their preparation by the artillery, carried by assault the village of Tahure, and reached the summit of the hands to their ears, to deaden the concussion when the big gun was fired.—[Photo. by Meurisse.]



HONOUR TO THOSE WHO HAVE FOUGHT AND BLED: TOWNSFOLK SALUTING WOUNDED SOLDIERS ON ARRIVAL FROM THE FRONT.

defence the brave fellows r ceived their wounds. It is a compliment which costs little but goes far, of drew swords, and saluted.—[Photo. by Rol.]

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This is one of those little attentions, doing honour alike to those who pay them and to the recipients, that come naturally to a warm-hearted, chivalrous race like our French allies. In France wounded soldiers are met with the courtesy of a salute from their countrymen and countrywomen in whose



WITH THE FRENCH ARMY AFTER THEIR GREAT VICTORY IN CHAMPAGNE: THE VILLAGE OF ST. HILAIRE DURING A BOMBARDMENT.

The village of St. Hilaire lies near the extreme left of the area in which the French made their great advance. It is on the River Suippes, some three miles from Auberive, on the same stream, where the line of the front now runs, and about the same distance from the Epine de Vedegranges. The main attack took place a few miles east of St. Hilaire, in the neighbourhood of Souain and Perthes-les-Hurlus.

Severe fighting has continued throughout the district, and at some points, as at Tahure, the French have made considerable further progress. In the group on the right in the photograph may be observed two French cuirassiers in their familiar "comb" helmets, with a long horsehair mane hanging down the back; while other men are wearing the new anti-shrapnel steel helmet.—[Photo. by Meurisse.]

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said:



A TROPHY OF THE FRENCH DRIVE IN CHAMPAGNE: STEEL-HELMETED FRENCH SOLDIERS WITH A CAPTURED GERMAN 77-MM. GUN.

The German field-gun shown in the above photograph was captured in Champagne on September 28, a few days after the beginning of the great French offensive. The Paris communiqué issued that night French soldier, telling his experiences, said: "We leapt upon them as pike snap up gudgeon. They

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e French have

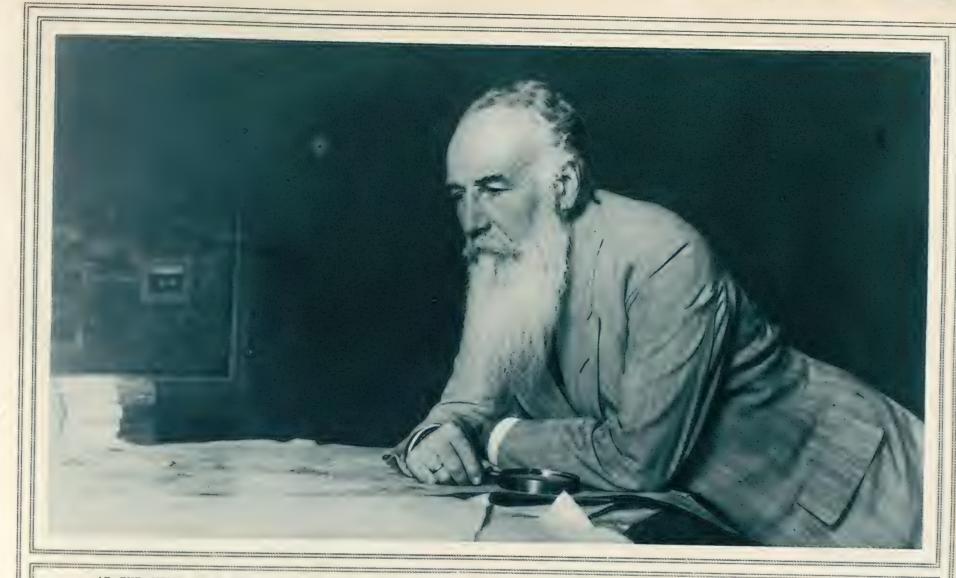
y be observed hanging down Meurisse.]

The German field-gun shown in the above photograph was captured in Champagne on September 25, a few days after the beginning of the great French offensive. The Paris communiqué issued that night said: "In Champagne we also made fresh progress, particularly to the north of Massiges, where we captured 800 prisoners." A communiqué of the 30th stated: "The total of field and heavy guns think about using their guns, but raised their arms above their heads in despair."—[Photo. by Meurisse.]



SERBIA'S VETERAN MONARCH: THE AGED KING PETER, WHOSE ARRIVAL AT THE FRONT INSPIRED HIS TROOPS TO EXPEL THE INVADER.

Now that Serbia is re-menaced by her enemies, it is of interest to recall how King Peter inspired his troops to expel the Austrians last autumn. Mr. G. M. Trevelyan writes, in "Nash's Magazine": "The have taken two oaths—one to me, your King; and the other to your country. I am an old, broken poetical and mercurial temperament of the Serb peasant had been deeply moved by the arrival in the ranks of their own King Peter, an old man over seventy, deaf and crippled, who had some time before one can release you."—[Photo. by Tchernoff.]



AT THE HELM OF SERBIA'S STORM-TOSSED SHIP OF STATE: M. NICOLAS PASHITCH, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. M. Pashitch, the Serbian Premier, was born in 1846. He entered the Government service as an engineer, and fought in the Turkish War of 1876. In 1881 he founded the Serbian Radical Party. From 1883-9 he was in exile, having been condemned to death on charges of plotting against King Milan. Returning after an amnesty, he has since held various important offices, including those of Premier (several times),

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soldiers), 'you in old, broken other oath no



# OUR SCOTTISH REGIMENTS AT THE FRONT: A PICKET OF A HIGHLAND CORPS HOLDING A ROAD.

Scotland's famous regiments are renewing their historic renown all over the seat of war, in the West, and in the campaigns against Germany's Turkish allies. Scotland is taking her full part under arms, as the latest complete "Army List" shows. The Royal Highlanders, the "Black Watch," recruiting regimentally in Perthshire and eastward, muster 12 battalions, Regulars and Special Reserve, 4 Territorial, 4 Service. The Camerons (Inverness and westward) find 8 battalions, 1 Territorial, 4 Service. The Commenced opposite



OUR SCOTTISH REGIMENTS AT THE FRONT: CALLING THE ROLL OF ONE OF THE HIGHLAND CORPS.

Clyde districts) forth) have 12 5 Territorial, Service. The uinued opposite

Argyll and Sutherlands (recruiting west of Stirling, and north of the Clyde) have enrolled 14 hattalions, 5 Territorial, 5 Service. Of the Lowland Scottish regiments, the Royal Scots (recruiting in Edinburgh and the Lothians and south of the Forth) provide 16 battalions, 7 Territorial, 6 Service; the Royal Scots Fusiliers (Kilmarnock and Ayr) have 10 battalions, 3 Territorial, 4 Service; the King's Own

## HOW IT WORKS: XXXIX.—AEROPLANES AND SEAPLANES.

THE modern aeroplane is supported in the air by the same combination of forces as that employed in flying an ordinary kite (Fig. 5)—i.e. the of forces as that employed in flying an ordinary kite (Fig. 5)-i.e., the pressure of the air on the underside of the sloping planes or wings. In the case of the kite a wind is necessary to enable it to remain in the air, as the kite itself is stationary, held by its string whilst the air moves past it. The aeroplane, on the other hand, is able to fly in still air, or even in the same direction as the wind, its propeller in that case driving it through the air faster than the latter is moving at the time. The motor of the aeroplane, therefore, performs the same duty, so far as lift is concerned,

as the string of the kite.

The section of wing found to give the best results is shown roughly in Fig. 4 (D). The air, striking the front edge of a wing of this section, is deflected upwards and a partial vacuum is formed above the wing. This vacuum, together with the resistance of the air passing below the wing to the deflection imposed on it by the after-surface, supports the machine in the air.

The aeroplane, though quite a modern invention, as our readers are well aware, has been very rapidly developed, and as a consequence a large number of types are in existence. Apart from the propelling mechanism, the aeroplanes of to-day are mostly monoplanes (Fig. 1, machine in distance) or biplanes (near machine in Fig. 1), the former, as its name implies, being supported on one pair of planes or wings, whilst machines of the latter type (Figs. 1 and 2) have two pairs, one above the other. Each of these systems has its own advantages and disadvantages. The monoplane is, generally speaking, the faster machine; but as it is obliged to fly at a higher speed than a biplane, in order to support itself in the air, it is

propelling-gear in everyday use are many. When the propeller is placed in front of the machine, and consequently pulls it along, the 'plane is called a "tractor" (Fig. 2); when behind, a "pusher" (Fig. 1). The tractor type, though very largely used for scouting purposes, is not very suitable for a fighting 'plane, as the position of the propeller prevents effective fire ahead. The Vickers armoured 'plane, one of the latest developments, is of the "pusher" type, so that the observer, whose seat is situated in front of the pilot, has a clear range forward and is able to use his machine-gun on a pursued enemy to the best advantage.

employed, the arrangements of

The usual type of controlgear consists of (1) a vertical rudder in the tail similar to that of a boat, serving to change the machine's direction to right or left; (2) a horizontal rudder (also in the tail), whose operation elevates or

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FIG. 5.—THE FORCES THAT SUPPORT AN AEROPLANE ILLUSTRATED BY KITE-FLYING. (A) With a horizontal wind: (B) with an upward wind-thrust.

lowers the tail of the machine, and in that way influences its direction of flight; and (3) a loose flap called an aileron near the extremity of each wing on its after-edge, the depression of one of which causes more air-pressure under that particular wing, and so assists in sharp turning, or "banking," as it is termed.

consequently rather more difficult to "land" than the latter. As a

weight-carrier the biplane is superior, but its somewhat slower speed and

Although the internal-combustion engine is the only motive power

larger sectional area make it a more vulnerable target.

When leaving the ground and alighting or standing on it, an aeroplane is supported by means of a light framework or carriage attached to the lower part of the body, and fitted with wire wheels and pneumatic tyres.

FIG. 4 .- VARIOUS INCLINED PLANES. A is a simple inclined plane; B, an inclined surface advancing through the air; C, a curved plane (same angle as in A); D, considered the best type of curved plane.

DIRECTION OF MOTION

[Continued opposite.

PROPELLER "TRACTOR MONOPLANE SEAPLANES. AILERON MILITARY "PUSHER" BIPLANE. SEAPLANE, FITTED WITH WIRELESS, (FARMAN) "SPOTTING" A SUBMERGED SUBMARINE

HOW IT WORKS: AEROPLANES AND SEAPLANES-METHODS OF PROPULSION, STEERING, SUBMARINE-SPOTTING, WIRELESS COMMUNICATION. A seaplane is usually a substantial type of biplane whose wheels are replaced by floats of sufficient capacity to support the whole machine on the water. The fact that an object such as a mine or a submarine can be observed floating in clear water at a very great depth from a point at some considerable height above it (Fig. 3) makes the seaplane a very useful machine in a war such as the present diagram (Fig. 3).—[Drawn by W. B. Robinson.]

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one, in which submarine attacks are the only naval ones to be expected from the enemy. It should be understood that, when thus detecting the presence of a submarine, the seaplane would be flying at a much greater altitude than that which is indicated, for purposes of illustration, in the above





MINISTERS OF MUNITIONS: M. ALBERT THOMAS AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

The meeting of the French Under-Secretary for Munitions and Mr. Lloyd George was most cordial; and the address of M. Thomas to the representatives of Labour showed how readily Labour in France was abrogating all minor difficulties which might be caused by union traditions, and remembering that all were soldiers fighting for the same cause whether in workshops or in the field.—[Photo. S. and G.]

"THE MOST EFFICIENT RECRUITING-SERGEANT IN ENGLAND": THE EARL OF DERBY.

Lord Derby, soldier, statesman, and "Director of Recruiting," is the right man for the post. The tact with which he formed the Dockers' Battalion will find opportunity in his new office. Lord Derby has long been honoured with the friendship of King George, and his knowledge of affairs, and his power of combining the suaviter in modo with the fortiter in re, form an ideal equipment for his work.—[Photo. L.N.A.]



· A SEEMINGLY ENDLESS STREAM !-- A LONG COLUMN OF GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH ON THE MARCH IN CHAMPAGNE.

The victories of the French on September 25 and the following days in Champagne threw into the hands | of the victors the greatest haul of prisoners the Western allies had made at one time up to then. As letters from the front describe, the captures much exceeded in numbers those made at the Marne.

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gave themselves up in batches, officers and men mostly appearing to be dazed and exhausted after the terrific bombardment the German trenches underwent previous to the infantry attack. Many also were cut off by the rapidity of the French advance, but nearly as many, we are told, held up their hands According to the latest information, upwards of 26,000 unwounded Germans surrendered. The majority and cried for mercy while retreat was still open to them.—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]

THE EXPLOIT OF GUY D'OYLY HUGHES.

T IEUT. GUY D'OYLY HUGHES has been ap-L pointed a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order for an extraordinary feat on Aug. 21 of this year. The Admiralty has issued that part of the report of the commanding officer of a submarine in the Sea of Marmora which bears on the exploit. Condensed, it is as follows: "Lieut. D'Oyly Hughes, R.N., having volunteered to make an attempt on the railway, proceeded towards the shore, dropped into the water, and pushed the raft carrying the charge, his accourrements and clothes to some sixty yards on the port bow of the boat. The cliffs proved unscalable at the first point of landing. He re-launched the raft and swam along the coast till a less precipitous spot was reached. Half an hour later, he reached the railway line. He then proceeded slowly with the charge towards the viaduct. Having advanced some five or six hundred yards, voices were heard, and three men were observed sitting by the line. He decided to leave the charge and go forward, making a wide detour inland, to inspect the viaduct. This detour was successful. He decided that it was impossible to destroy the viaduct, so returned to the demolition charge and looked for a spot to blow up the line. He found a low brickwork support over a hollow and placed it underneath. It was not more than 150 yards from the three men. He muffled the fuse-pistol, but the noise was very loud, and the men heard it and stood up. They came running down the line, so a retreat was made. After running a short distance he turned and fired two shots to try and check the pursuit, but these proved ineffectual.

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THE SUBMARINE OFFICER WHO BLEW UP
A TURKISH RAILWAY LINE: LIEUT. GUY
D'OYLY HUGHES, D.S.O., D.S.C.

Photo. by Russell.

Soon after two or three ineffectual shots were fired from behind. In view of the fact that speed was necessary, Lieut. D'Oyly Hughes decided that to return down the cliffs at the place of ascent was impossible, so he followed the line to the east for about a mile till he came to the shore. He plunged into the water about three-quarters of a mile to the eastward of the small bay in which the boat was lying. The charge exploded as he entered the water, fragments falling into the sea near the boat, between one-quarter and half a mile away from the charge. After swimming for four or five hundred yards straight out to sea he blew his whistle, but the boat, being in a small bay behind the cliffs, did not hear it. Day was breaking very rapidly, so after swimming back to the shore and resting for a short time on the rocks, he commenced swimming towards the bay in which the boat was lying. At this point he discarded his pistol, bayonet, and electric torch, their weight making his progress very slow. It was not until he had rounded the last point that the whistle was heard, and at the same time he heard shouts from the cliffs overhead, and rifle-fire was opened on the boat. As the boat came astern out of the bay the early morning mist made her appear to him to be three small rowing boats, the bow, the gun, and the conning - tower being the objects actually seen. He swam ashore and tried to hide under the cliffs, but on climbing a few feet out of the water he realised his mistake, and shouted again before entering the water. We picked him up in an extremely exhausted condition, about forty yards, from the rocks, after he had swum the best part of a mile in his clothes."



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GERMAN "WIT": THE GRAND DUKE—"A GENERAL ON THE RETIRED LIST."

These are illustrated samples of German "wit" up to date, reproduced from a German paper. To the left, the Grand Duke Nicholas is seen, under the title of "A General on the Retired List," looking gloomily into a mirror at himself in a funeral-mute's hat. In the right-hand illustration the Grand Duke is supposed to be soliloquising as he looks inside the hat, "And—it is 'Made in Germany'"

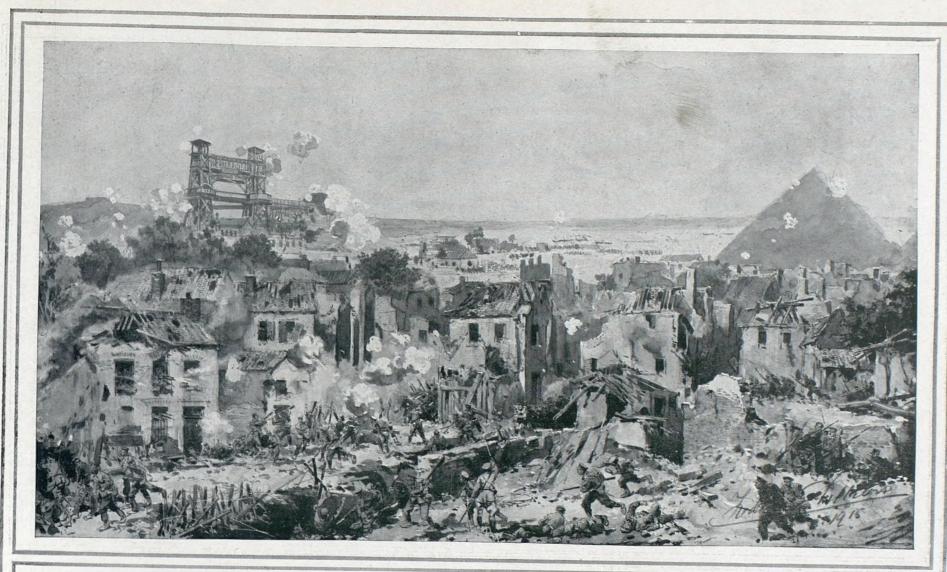
GERMAN "WIT": KING FERDINAND'S REPLY TO THE TEMPTATION OF ENGLAND. the last words being given in English. In the right-hand illustration the British tempter is addressing King Ferdinand with the words: "If you side with England you can have the entire moon!" King Ferdinand, in reply, is saying this: "Thank you, I really don't want it. I have joined the Crescent." As Captain Cuttle might have said, the humour of this lies is the application of it.

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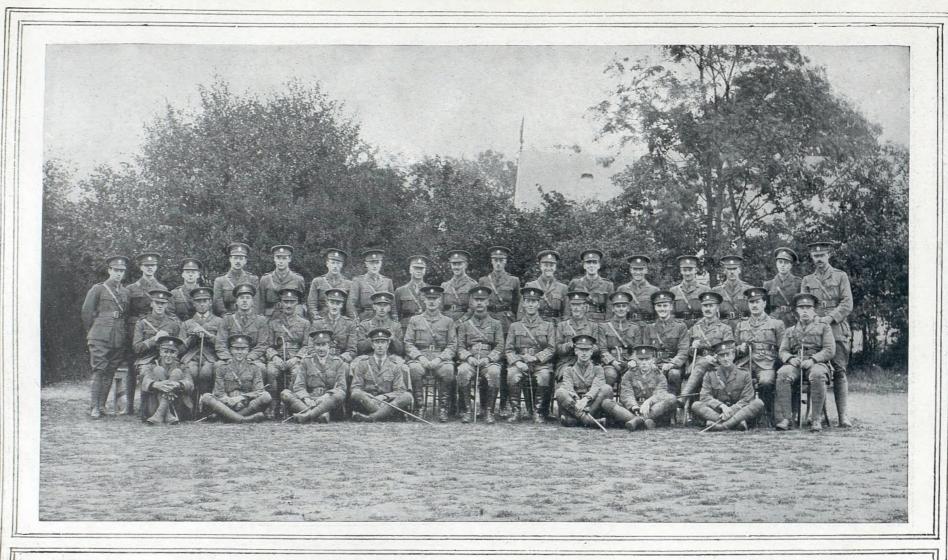
## THE SCENE OF THE BRITISH VICTORY OF SEPTEMBER 25: A STREET IN LOOS AFTER THE ATTACK WAS OVER.

The mining village of Loos was the central objective of the British attack. The British bombardment, which cleared the ground for the battle, fell heavily on the unfortunate place, reducing the village houses to the state of crumbling ruin which the illustration above has depicted. The shell-fire practically paralysed the German resistance in the village itself, shaking the moral of the enemy to such an extent



## CONFIRMATION BY CAMERA: LOOS AND ITS "TOWER BRIDGE" DURING THE BATTLE, AS DRAWN BY A SPECIAL ARTIST.

ate resistance, raph taken by tion. (Crown The official photograph of the battered village of Loos (given opposite), affords exceptional confirmation of the drawing by the "Illustrated London News" Special Artist, Mr. Frederic Villiers, reproduced above. The lofty iron mining structure dominating Loos and the country round, called by some of our men "The Crystal Palace," and by others "The Tower Bridge," appears in both and suggests the relative States and Canada.]

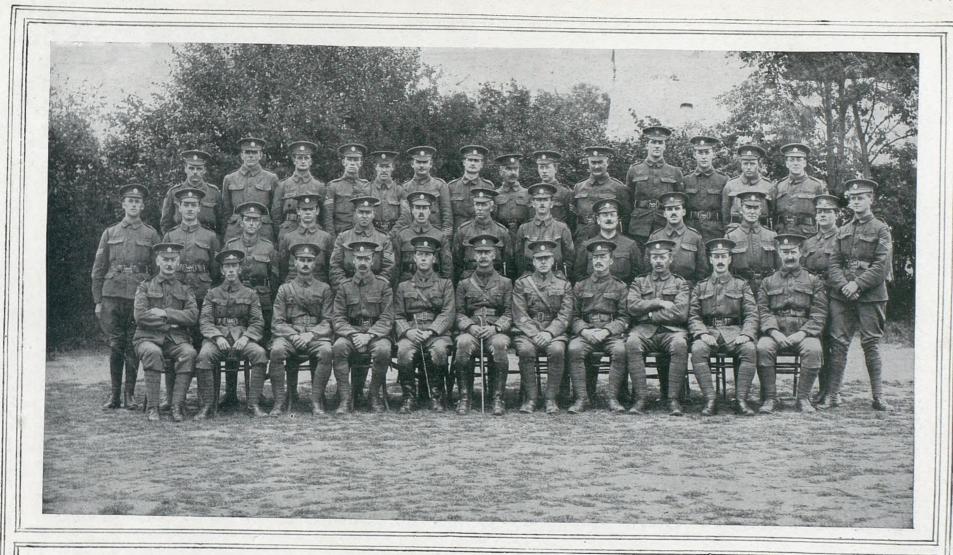


FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXVIII.—OFFICERS OF THE 3/5TH BATTALION, CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT (LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE). Reading from the back row to the front, from left to right, the names are as follows: 2nd Lt. W. G. | Pocock, Lt. A. Read, Capt. C. W. Long, Capt. J. R. Somers-Smith, Major M. Soames, Major N. C. King, Perrin, 2nd Lt. D. McOwan, 2nd Lt. A. L. Benns, Lt. R. D. S. Charles, 2nd Lt. A. J. Collins, 2nd Lt. (Capt. and Adjt. J. F. C. Bennett, Capt. W. Paxman, Lt. G. E. Clode - Baker, 2nd Lt. H. M. Camden, E. E. Higham, 2nd Lt. C. H. Marriott, Lt. C. R. Taylor, 2nd Lt. B. F. Sawbridge, 2nd Lt. C. E. Ovington, Lt. P. Titley, Qr-Mr. Hon. Lt. W. Kelly, 2nd Lt. F. M. Wheatley, 2nd Lt. E. S. Bantoft, 2nd Lt. M. E. M. 2nd Lt. E. R. Williamson, 2nd Lt. A. C. Feast, 2nd Lt. H. C. Beard, 2nd Lt. A. E. Sedgwick, Lt. B. Bromiley, 2nd Lt. C. H. Sell, Lt. E. Williamson, 2nd Lt. H. Smith, 2nd Lt. L. H. Puilen, 2nd Lt. B. L. E. | 2nd Lt. G. H. Howe.—[Photo. by Bassano.]

Gardiner, 2nd Lt. L. W. Collis, 2nd Lt. F. E. Hewitt, 2nd Lt. C. B. Doust, 2nd Lt. J. H. Stransom,

Sgt. S Vellen

Hillen



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXVIII.—N.C.O.'S OF THE 3/5TH BATTALION, CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT (LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE). Reading from left to right, from the back row to the front, along each line, the names are as follows: | Regt.Q.M.Sgt. Freeman, Co.Sgt.-Major Adamson, Capt. Bennett (Adjt.), Major King, T.D. (commanding), Norman, Cook-Sgt. Soman, Sgt. Francis, Sgt. Butler, Sgt. Ellen, Co.Q.M.Sgt. Anderson, Co.Q.M.Sgt. Hibberd, the corps—he often attended the trainings previously.—[Photo. by Bassano.]

GADE).

L. C. King,

I. Camden,

. M. E. M.

Stransom,

Sgt. Stevens, Sgt. Thomson, Sgt. Lloyd, Sgt. Smith, Sgt. Frost, Bugle-Major Mould, Sgt. Hall, Pioneer-Sgt.

Regt.Sgt.-Major Whittingham, Co.Sgt.-Major Kettley, Co.Sgt.-Major Britton, Co.Q.M.Sgt. Singer, Co.Q.M.Sgt. Vellenoweth, Orderly-Room-Sgt. Gale, Sgt. Kerry, Sgt. Oakley, Sgt. Balkwill, Sgt. Martin, Sgt. Rook, Sgt. Featherstonhaugh. The Bishop of London is Chaplain to the L.R.B., and last year spent his annual Hillen, Sgt. Joel, Sgt. Howard, Sgt. James, Sgt. Morris, Sgt. Mitchell, Sgt. Taylor, Staff-Sgt. holiday in the training camp. It was, of course, not the first time the Bishop had been in camp with









The London Rifle Brigade, men of the 3rd Battalion of which are seen above at their training camp, is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the Territorial battalions of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City of London Regiment). It is one of the London Regiment (the 3-5th City o

FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXVIII.—THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE, AT BOMBING PRACTICE AT THEIR TRAINING CAMP. on the original raising of the Volunteer Force in 1859. Photograph No. 1 shows a party going out